

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year.....\$3.00
Six Months.....2.00
Three Months.....1.50
One Month......50

Subscribers, whose papers were discontinued when the mail facilities were cut off in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, can obtain them now by giving us notice where they received them and where they now wish them forwarded for the time paid for.

For Judge of Court of Appeals,

R. K. WILLIAMS,

OF GRAYSON COUNTY.

Editorial composed of Allen, Butler, Broderick, Ballard, Caldwell, Crittenden, Christian, Davies, Edmondson, Fulton, Graves, Grayson, Hicks, Hickman, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Logan, Marshall, McCracken, McWhorter, McLean, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren, and Webster.

Glory Enough for Several Days.

The Mississippi is virtually open. This was a desideratum from the beginning. The father of waters was and is the link that binds the whole valley to its mouth-tugger. The idea of cutting off all those who live on its waters from the possession of the entire river to its mouth, was a preposterous outrage which the Secesh had not sense enough to appreciate. The power, said Jefferson, that holds the mouth of the Mississippi, is necessarily an enemy of the United States; and Napoleon said it when he let go that region for an insignificant sum. He said that to hold it he would sooner or later have to conquer the United States—a task he would not undertake. As soon as the valley began to be settled, popular instinct looked with a settled determination to the possession of the whole river as a necessity.

Kentucky and her neighboring States would have separated from the East and North before they would have given up free navigation of the Mississippi. The attempt to close it up, or allow its free navigation by the gracious permission of anybody, was preposterous. It was as injurious to the contemptible faction that undertook to monopolize the river as it was to those upon its branches and its upper waters.

Both parties have felt the embargo on the trade of the river as a calamity, and particularly those who live on the mouth and claimed dominion over it. These rights, forfeited! The right to rob us of our own Mississippi, to obtain which we came very near being rebels ourselves. We acquired it, went into ecstasies of joy at the achievement. Jefferson unpurged, by his own confession, to make the acquisition; and, after all, we were expected to give it up; quietly surrender it into the possession of squatters along its banks, who rubbed the notion into their small heads that because they lived on the soil they could claim it as all theirs. We have no objection to squatter sovereignty in its place; but when it undertakes to rob nations and people in all time to come of their birth-right, it should be unceremoniously crushed out.

We can assure Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, &c., that all their region belong to us who live in the great valley. If any people down that way are not satisfied with their land, they can pull up stakes and leave; but all the land and franchises of that region are ours. They can't take away a single right we have on a foot of that soil. As long as they behave themselves they can live there and enjoy the blessings of a better Government than they can make. If they will not behave themselves, we shall be compelled to make them do so; that is all.

For a year and more, these squatters have managed to stop trade on this great river; and have, like fools, nearly starved themselves to do it. They are most wretchedly out at the elbows and down at the heels. Their success in their attempt would have been but temporary, and the worst possible fortune for themselves.

The reopening of this river is the great step to restore the natural order of things. Free communication and free trade on the river will give a taste of the prosperity of better days, and a practical demonstration of the folly of this rebellion. We have all along regarded the opening of the Mississippi and its possession by the power of the United States as the greatest step towards putting down this rebellion. The Government now commands the chain that binds the great valley together, and we may safely say it will never pass into other hands. No power other than this Union can ever command that river; and we may add, none will again interrupt free trade upon its waters.

Summer, the Abolitionist, with others of his class, are just now violently excited by the action of Gov. Stanley, of North Carolina; and a resolution of inquiry has been introduced to know by what right he has closed up the negro schools. Mr. Stanton was rightly said that there was nothing about opening or closing schools in the instructions. We did not suppose there was. Gov. Stanley was not sent to North Carolina to establish any new system; and, therefore, he had no instructions. In that effect. If it had been the intention of the Federal Government to utterly abolish the old laws, and to establish a despotism, the "instructions" would assume the form of the colonial charters, wherein all of the duties would be set down. This, however, was not the intention. The Government sends a State despatch, and deprives of its legitimate officers. It still retains its own Constitution and its own laws, but no one remains to enforce them. The State is in the hands of the military. Now, it is clearly the duty of the Government, when it finds that State laws cannot be enforced by State authorities, for it to furnish the aid. It is not the people of the State have a right to demand. Governor Stanley, therefore, does not go to North Carolina to institute a new system of laws, but to enforce the old ones. He takes all the acts of their Legislature, not inconsistent with the State and Federal Constitution, as he finds them, and is sent there to see them carried out. The resolution of inquiry, therefore, seems to us absurd. Governor Stanley was not instructed to establish, or suppress schools or colleges, any more than to establish or destroy corporations such as banks, road companies, and the like. He takes these as he finds them. Laws pro-

fecting or restricting them he enforces, as it is his duty to enforce other laws. He finds a law forbidding the instruction of a certain class in schools. He did not make the law, he only finds it. We have no doubt he is satisfied of its wisdom, but whether he is or not is not the question. He is there to enforce it and he does so. If he had not we would hardly think him fit for his position. He informs the teacher that by a certain statute persons engaged in teaching the blacks are punishable.

We are satisfied that the persons engaged in it were not teaching them anything good. They are of that tribe of ostentatious hypocrites which have been the scorn of true Christians and moralists in all time. The Amisad Blacks, Chaddbands, and Mrs. Lillybays, who, under a sham exterior, conceal either rotten selfishness or meddling ignorant selfishness. We are satisfied that whatever instruction adapted to the negro capacity can be given, must be from those who are interested in making them useful as well as such as are familiar with their wants. Good sense and sound discretion would at once have required Gov. Stanley to send these intermeddlers to the right-about, and that promptly, even if the laws which he had been sent to enforce had not required it of him. How could he be expected to restore a State to the Union when a score of authorized traitors were exciting the blacks into rebellion and irritating the whites, whose good will was absolutely necessary to success, to resistance? It is certainly an utter impossibility; an impossibility that would strike any one but a fool or fanatic.

Under the instructions, leaving the matter, to some extent, to his discretion, it was his duty to do as he did. He could not possibly act otherwise.

As for his prompt expulsion of Helper, we think it the wisest thing possible. An Abolitionist is a firebrand in a slave State. Not by inciting the blacks, for he meets with little success in that, but by exasperating the whites. They reflect upon the object of such a man, and, very properly, feel that he should be punished with the utmost severity. He is like the thief and assassin, the common enemy of society, and when he is aided by numbers, it reduces the question to a matter of life and death. It is hardly the legal and orthodox way for him to be removed by a military order. The custom has been to tender him a variegated coat of feathers, with a heavy lining of tar; but, the end being accomplished, it would be more equitable to quarrel about the omission of such legal technicalities as that.

Summer has sprung another question, and he is continually hunting for vexatious ones, which are rather more difficult to determine; we mean the right of the Government to appoint a Governor for a State. This certainly presents more difficulty, not by Summer's own theory, that the seceded States have committed suicide, was admitted; for then, having forfeited all rights, the power would be in whatever hands could seize it. The question, however, is not of Summer's consistency, but of the legality of the act. We judge that it is for the reasons set forth in a previous part of this article.

The military is in North Carolina to enforce the Federal laws, and, when necessary, the State laws. There is no doubt of the President's right to appoint officers for such a purpose. It is asserted, however, by Secession and Abolition, that there is no State government under the Federal Constitution now existing in the seceded States; or, if there is, it is the province of the United States to aid in enforcing the State laws only when called upon by the proper authorities. Therefore, when so far from any such aid having been asked, it has been expressly repudiated, it is absurd to talk of the constitutionality of the act. This is sacrificing the law to the forms of law, and rather becomes a quibbling pettifogger in a justice's court than a man discussing questions of State. Everybody knows there is an insurrection in North Carolina against the laws. All admit that it is the duty of the United States to quell that insurrection. How absurd it would be if this duty could not be done until it was called forth by the insurgents themselves. The duty is to correct. That is paramount, and it must be enforced by effectual means.

It is rather strange to find men who have gone blindfolded and headlong in favor of coercion, even to conquest, pausing, at this time, to doubt the President's right to appoint a military officer; for we do not regard these officers, as appointed, as "Governors" of the respective States, any more than the commander of a military department is the civil governor of that department. Certain civil functions will necessarily fall to him, but they will relate to laws already made.

Whenever a loyal Governor is properly chosen, the civil functions which fall upon these officers in the absence of any one to discharge them, will fall into his hands. In the meantime, it is the very climax of unreason to assume that, because the laws are not enforced in a particular State, it is a sufficient reason for saying there is no way of enforcing them. Such logic is utterly contemptible.

According to our Constitution, our citizens can only vote in their precincts. We suggest whether it would not be just to the soldiers to grant them a furlough of a month to visit their families and homes about the first of August, if the necessity of the service did not forbid it? We do not believe it would be attended with any demoralization at all, or with any other evil, if their active service at the time is not required.

By some error the name of our distinguished citizen, Gen. Boyle, was omitted in the report of General Buell, as published here on the 20th ult. The latter sent telegrams here to correct the error. General Boyle was amongst those named in his report for their gallantry at Shiloh, and the name was omitted by mistake either in the copying or printing.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from General Rousseau, whose name is familiar to the loyal men of Kentucky. He is fresh from Shiloh, where he won undying laurels by his gallantry. He is proud of his old regiment and of his brigade, and well he may be, for none showed more heroism and courage on that bloody field.

Van B. Carter, Esq., late editor of the Kentucky Press, died at Harrodsburg a few days ago, very suddenly.

Letter from Hancock County.

HUNTSVILLE, May 31, 1862.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: Judge R. K. Williams addressed the citizens of this place to-day, and need I say that his speech was able, effective and powerful? for the Judge is the very embodiment of eloquence and power, and it is the man that can make Secession a terrible reality in their hearts, and make patriotic hearts tremble. He is a true, genuine Kentucky gentleman and scholar, and no man in the State could fill the bench with more grace, ease, elegance and legal ability. He is the right man and the patriotic people will place him in the right place; and if the Union men in Kentucky will bring out such men as Judge Williams as candidates for the various offices in the State, secessionists will speedily play out and rebels will be numbered with the things that were. In fact, the Secession is fast fading away in Hancock, and by the August election will bring out such men as Judge Williams as candidates for the various offices in the State, secessionists will speedily play out and rebels will be numbered with the things that were. In fact, the Secession is fast fading away in Hancock, and by the August election will bring out such men as Judge Williams as candidates for the various offices in the State, secessionists will speedily play out and rebels will be numbered with the things that were.

Yours, respectfully, HANCOCK.

Another Rebel Raid—On Saturday morning, the 31st ult., another gang of eighteen mounted rebels passed through Montgomery county, Ky.

The Mount Sterling Whigs say they went to the residence of Mr. Marion Chestman, near Camargo, an active Union man, and, pointing their guns at Mrs. Chestman, threatened to kill her if she did not tell them where her husband was. She told them all she knew was that he was absent. They then went to the field and took his horse and put out as fast as they could for the mountains. The news of this outrage soon spread to Mount Sterling and vicinity, and by noon some thirty brave and trusty men were in their saddles in pursuit. They followed them some forty miles, and finding their horses about giving out, and having information that the thieves were too far ahead to make further pursuit practicable, they returned. The marauders had taken the West Liberty route above McCormick's to avoid the Wolfe House Guards.

From there they went to Beaver, and from there to Whitesburg, in Virginia. The same company had stolen some six or six horses in Clark county. Part of the company was from Clark, and the others from further in the interior. They bring all strangers in Montgomery county, it is inferable that some traitor in our midst put them upon the track of Mr. Chestman. The Whigs say it has been demonstrated that Home Guards are inefficient for good so near the Virginia line to arrest marauding parties. They are necessarily scattered, and the process of collecting them together on the appearance of these bands is too slow, as by the time they are ready the scoundrels gain sufficient time to escape. What is needed is a cavalry company at West Liberty, and one at Hazelgreen. The Whig is gratified to learn that this is likely to be the case soon under the administration of General Boyle.

Judge George W. Lane, of Huntsville, Alabama, who was appointed by President Lincoln, a year ago, Judge of the Northern District of that State, has written to Washington to learn how he can draw his pay, and referred to Gen. Mitchell for evidence of his loyalty. But the General, in his dispatches to the War Department, had anticipated him, and had taken occasion to state that when he took possession of Huntsville he was informed that the stars and stripes had been flying for a whole year over Judge Lane's house, and the shreds were still there. The rebels had attempted to pull it down, but the determined attitude of the Judge compelled them to desist.

The "cullud pussun" who is traveling about the country as "Jeff. Davis' coachman," delivering lectures to admiring Greeleyites, does not find his business very profitable in Brooklyn. He appeared at the Brooklyn Institute on Tuesday evening, but as his audience consisted of three colored women, two white boys admitted on dead-head passes from a local newspaper office, and one reporter, he did not speak. Such a failure in Brooklyn does not speak well for Beecher's management.

THE LOUISVILLE BARRACKS.—The Journal learns that Major F. P. Flint, Sixteenth United States Infantry, has been relieved from the command of the post. Major Flint has gained many warm friends since his advent among us; for all combined with great efficiency as an officer, combined with the most perfect courtesy and gentlemanly demeanor. An officer of the Fifth United States Infantry, whose name we have not yet learned, succeeds to the command.

A singular death happened in New York on Tuesday. A little boy ten years old, named John Skelley, while playing on North Seventh street, fell into a gully made for setting the curb stones, and in which was water to the depth of four inches, and falling with his face downward, he became wedged in the earth, and unable to extricate himself he was drowned or smothered.

General Boyle is now at his post as commander in this State, and we congratulate the State that he is. Firmness and justice will characterize his administration. The innocent have nothing to fear; the guilty had better repent and reform. The rebellion is about played out, and we can have no more of it in this State.

COLONEL BRUCE.—We learn that Colonel S. D. Bruce, of the Twentieth Kentucky regiment, left the city Sunday, for Bowling-green, to assume command in that portion of the State. Colonel Bruce will not be long in putting down the bands of marauders and guerrillas which have begun to infest the Southern part of the State.

DEATH OF A REBEL GUERRILLA.—Captain Herbert Umbaugh, commander of a band of guerrillas in Hardin county, Va., was shot and killed in an engagement one day last week. The deceased was at one time a printer in this office, and subsequently the publisher of the Cotton Plant, which was issued from Baltimore and Washington.

An affray occurred at Mount Sterling, on Monday night last, in which several persons were hurt. We did not learn any particulars.

At the recent battle before Richmond the whole of the Eighth Alabama Regiment was captured by our troops.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's Evening News.

Surrender of Memphis Confirmed.

The Old Flag Now Waves Over the Customhouse.

Engagement Between the Federal and Rebel Gunboats.

Com. Porter Attacks Port Morgan.

Three more Prizes off Charleston—Two in the Gulf.

Another Lie of Jeff. Davis.

Sunday Night's Dispatches.

Dispat, June 1.

The regular packet Plate Valley, the first boat through from Memphis, arrived here this morning. Our forces are in possession of Memphis.

The flotilla, consisting of five gunboats and eight rams, left Fort Wright at two o'clock on Thursday morning, and finding no obstruction at Port Randolph, passed on, and at eight o'clock on Thursday evening the gunboats anchored two miles above Memphis. The rams anchored a short distance above.

A reconnaissance was made, and the enemy's fleet, consisting of the following boats, viz: General Van Dorn, flag ship, General Price, General Bragg, General Lovell, Jeff Thompson, Beauregard, Sumter, and the Rebel—were discovered lying near Memphis.

During the night the rebel fleet moved down the river, and at daylight were out of sight, but in half an hour afterwards were seen coming up formed in line of battle. Our gunboats had in the meantime, weighed anchor, and, followed by several rams, moved slowly towards the rebel fleet, when a shot from the Little Rebel from a rifled gun of a long range fell among our gunboats, almost cutting her in two, and in a few minutes the gunboat Cairo, which was in advance, the Cairo replied with a broadside, and soon the engagement became general at long range. The rams in the meantime advanced, and the Little Rebel, being somewhat disabled, was in advance, was singled out by the Federal rams Monarch and Queen of the West, each striving to be first to strike the rebel craft. The Monarch succeeded in striking her amidships, almost cutting her in two, and causing her to fill and sink immediately in the channel directly opposite the city. At this juncture the Little Rebel made a dash at the Monarch, which, by this time, was in the midst of the rebel fleet; but, by a skillful movement of the pilot of the latter, she dropped out of the way, and the blow intended for her, struck the rebel boat General Price, taking away her wheel, making it necessary for her to run ashore, where she sent a shot, which, unfortunately for the rebels, struck the boat General Lovell, rendering her unmanageable. Immediately after she was run down by the Queen of the West.

A broadside from the Benton took effect on the sides of the Jeff. Thompson when she ran ashore in flames and burned to the water's edge.

Porter boats having been disabled the remainder of their fleet retreated down the river, pursued by our boats firing as they advanced, resulting in the capture of the Sumpter, Bragg and Little Rebel which were abandoned by most of their crews.

Captain Montgomery, the Flag-officer, and most of the officers and men succeeded in making their escape to the woods on the Arkansas shore.

The Federal ram Lancaster was struck by the Beauregard in the engagement and was slightly disabled.

Col. Elliott, commanding the Federal rams, was struck in the breast by a splinter and was stunned (temporarily) but soon recovered and continued on duty. Through the action this was the only casualty on our side.

Our rams were manned by sharpshooters, mostly from Illinois, who did good execution, picking off the enemy's gunners at every opportunity.

The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is heavy, but not fully ascertained. Our troops were busily engaged in picking up the scattered remains of the rebels.

After the return of the gunboats from the pursuit Com. Davis sent the following note to the Mayor of the city of Memphis:

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BENTON.
O'Connell, 1862.
Sir: I have respectfully to request that you will surrender the city of Memphis to the authority of the United States, which I have the honor to represent.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
With high respect,
Your obedient servant,
C. H. Davis, Flag-officer.

In reply, the Mayor said:

"Your note is received. In reply I have to say, as the civil authorities have no means of defense, by force of circumstances they are unable to do so."

daunted by the disasters which had befallen the others, continued vigorously firing as she retired towards the Point. Two or three of the enemy's boats closed upon her, pouring in broadside after broadside. She was struck several times raking her fore and aft. A Federal ram coming up also dealt her a blow, when she sunk rapidly in deep water, opposite Jackson Mound, two miles below Memphis. The remaining Confederate boats rapidly moved down the river. One of them, shortly afterwards, was discovered in flames. A pursuit was made by the Federal boats, but in a short time they returned.

The conclusion arrived at was that the remainder of our fleet shared the fate of the others.

The loss of life in the engagement cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty. A number are known to have fallen by the enemy's sharpshooters.

It is supposed a great number went down with the sinking vessels.

The loss to the enemy other than the damage to the ram above mentioned is not known. Their boats altogether were superior to ours in every respect, in obedience to orders, General Cook has been assigned the command of a brigade. Colonel Corcoran's Sixty-ninth regiment is in this brigade.

Commander Milroy reports that he captured three schooners, showing the English colors, about twenty-five miles off Charleston bar. The first was loaded with salt and cigars; the second, the Rebecca, of Nassau, cleared for St. Johns, New Brunswick, with a cargo of salt, in sacks. The third has an assorted cargo of groceries, &c. Her register, like that of the two others, is doubtless spurious.

The crews of all these vessels freely admitted to be composed of one hundred and fifty men each, and were armed with revolvers. Letters from the Gulf announce the capture of the schooner Newcastle, by the brig Bainbridge, and the schooner Jane, by the steamer K. M. Cuyler.

The War Department received official dispatches from Col. Elliott, commanding the ram fleet, dated Memphis, 6th inst., giving an account of the operations of the rams. Col. Elliott was disabled early in the engagement by a splinter in the leg. He was the only person on the fleet disabled. In a dispatch he says: "To my mortification, the enemy evacuated Port Pillow last night. Randolph, like Pillow, is weak, and could not have held out long against a vigorous attack. People express a desire for the restoration of the old order of things, though professing Secessionism."

(Special to the New York Times.)

Secretary Chase will ask Congress to authorize a further issue of one hundred and fifty million dollars of Treasury notes, probably fifty million of them of denomination under five dollars. He will also propose, for prudential and economical reasons, to reduce the amount of currency, and printed in the Treasury building, under the direct auspices of officers of the Department.

By the latest steamer Lord Lyons received from his Government the news that the President has, in an official letter through the Secretary of War, to Gov. Stanley, disapproved of his closing the schools at Newbern under the alleged authority of his commission as Military Governor of North Carolina. His duties the President regards as of an entirely different character. He has nothing to do with opening or closing schools. The President also holds that the fugitive slave law is to be executed through the courts, and not by military governors more than by other military officers. These facts are positive. The President is examining into the cases of soldiers imprisoned in penitentiaries here under the sentence of general courts martial and already granted several pardons. Intelligence, official and unofficial, from North Carolina, does not confirm the report of writers of secession letters who led to the belief that the State is upon the point of returning to her loyalty. Gen. Burnside is far from desiring that any portion of his forces, naval or military, should be withdrawn.

(Special to the New York Herald.)

Private information, received at one of the foreign legations at Washington, states that rumors are current at Richmond that letters had been sent to Gen. Lee, of England, announcing the arrival in a short time of Count De Persigny in the United States. It was also said that this voyage was undertaken at the instance of the English Cabinet, and that nothing would be done in reference to American affairs by both England and France before the return of the French Minister.

Jeff. Davis had issued an address to the rebel army, in which he designated the battle of the Seven Pines as a glorious victory to the rebel arms. He also tells them that they have taken 8,000 prisoners and a large quantity of provisions and munitions of war.

(Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.)

A large rebel force has made its appearance on the west side of the Cumberland mountains, and is reported to be marching to attack Gen. Dumont at Nashville. They succeeded in cutting off 75 Col. Lester's scouts yesterday morning near Nashville. Gen. Boyle telegraphed here last night for reinforcements.

The left wing of the 60th regiment was sent to him this morning. The right wing will follow soon.

T. A. Goodwin, Esq., Allotment Commissioner, arrived here from General Halleck's army yesterday, with one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, for the families of volunteers.

Col. Stone has been sent to Cumberland Ford with means and instructions to purchase supplies, food and necessary articles for the comfort of the 40th Indiana regiment until authority can be obtained for their removal to Lexington. The President has again been appealed to in their behalf. Gen. Buell has promised to inquire into their condition.

(Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.)

Davis' gunboats and the rebels engaged Montgomery's rebel gunboats this morning. We sunk, burned, captured and exploded seven; one skidded down the river, two rams pursuing, and will capture her. We captured five transports—Victoria, Acania, Hill, Kentucky and New National—and two wharves.

Our rams are a big success. They went right in ahead of the gunboats and sunk two rebel gunboats, and scalding with hot water all at the ports.

Memphis was surrendered to Com. Davis. Col. Fitch is in charge of the city. All quiet.

Jeff. Thompson, with three hundred men, effectually fired at our gunboats from the shore. Jeff and Montgomery escaped.

Our loss, none. Col. Elliott wounded. The gunboatsmen are all safe.

The rams Monarch and Queen of the West sunk two rebel gunboats.

The engagement occurred before the city, and was witnessed by thousands. The bluffs were crowded. Our fleet was cheered by the populace. The fight lasted one hour and twenty minutes.

In convention to-day, Mr. Breckinridge introduced a bill for gradual emancipation of which the following is a synopsis, to submit to the people certain amendments to the Constitution, and a scheme of gradual emancipation.

Passengers, &c., will be transferred by the military pontoon bridge.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The following statement of the loss at the late battle of Fair Oaks has been received at the War Department:

In Sumner's second corps—Killed, 133; wounded, 894; missing, 146.

Heintzelman's third corps—Killed, 259; wounded, 980; missing, 160.

Keyes' fourth corps—Killed, 443; wounded, 1,763; missing, 921.

Grand total—Killed, wounded, and missing, 5,735.

A list will be furnished as soon as data can be received.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.
(Special to the New York Herald.)

It is stated in military circles that an order has been sent superseding Gen. Hunter.

Yesterday's Noon Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Brigadier General John Cook, of Illinois, and his Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Benjamin F. Smith, have arrived, in obedience to orders. General Cook has been assigned the command of a brigade. Colonel Corcoran's Sixty-ninth regiment is in this brigade.

Commander Milroy reports that he captured three schooners, showing the English colors, about twenty-five miles off Charleston bar. The first was loaded with salt and cigars; the second, the Rebecca, of Nassau, cleared for St. Johns, New Brunswick, with a cargo of salt, in sacks. The third has an assorted cargo of groceries, &c. Her register, like that of the two others, is doubtless spurious.

The crews of all these vessels freely admitted to be composed of one hundred and fifty men each, and were armed with revolvers. Letters from the Gulf announce the capture of the schooner Newcastle, by the brig Bainbridge, and the schooner Jane, by the steamer K. M. Cuyler.

The War Department received official dispatches from Col. Elliott, commanding the ram fleet, dated Memphis, 6th inst., giving an account of the operations of the rams. Col. Elliott was disabled early in the engagement by a splinter in the leg. He was the only person on the fleet disabled. In a dispatch he says: "To my mortification, the enemy evacuated Port Pillow last night. Randolph, like Pillow, is weak, and could not have held out long against a vigorous attack. People express a desire for the restoration of the old order of things, though professing Secessionism."

(Special to the New York Times.)

Secretary Chase will ask Congress to authorize a further issue of one hundred and fifty million dollars of Treasury notes, probably fifty million of them of denomination under five dollars. He will also propose, for prudential and economical reasons, to reduce the amount of currency, and printed in the Treasury building, under the direct auspices of officers of the Department.

By the latest steamer Lord Lyons received from his Government the news that the President has, in an official letter through the Secretary of War, to Gov. Stanley, disapproved of his closing the schools at Newbern under the alleged authority of his commission as Military Governor of North Carolina. His duties the President regards as of an entirely different character. He has nothing to do with opening or closing schools. The President also holds that the fugitive slave law is to be executed through the courts, and not by military governors more than by other military officers. These facts are positive. The President is examining into the cases of soldiers imprisoned in penitentiaries here under the sentence of general courts martial and already granted several pardons. Intelligence, official and unofficial, from North Carolina, does not confirm the report of writers of secession letters who led to the belief that the State is upon the point of returning to her loyalty. Gen. Burnside is far from desiring that any portion of his forces, naval or military, should be withdrawn.

(Special to the New York Herald.)

Private information, received at one of the foreign legations at Washington, states that rumors are current at Richmond that letters had been sent to Gen. Lee, of England, announcing the arrival in a short time of Count De Persigny in the United States. It was also said that this voyage was undertaken at the instance of the English Cabinet, and that nothing would be done in reference to American affairs by both England and France before the return of the French Minister.

Jeff. Davis had issued an address to the rebel army, in which he designated the battle of the Seven Pines as a glorious victory to the rebel arms. He also tells them that they have taken 8,000 prisoners and a large quantity of provisions and munitions of war.

(Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.)

A large rebel force has made its appearance on the west side of the Cumberland mountains, and is reported to be marching to attack Gen. Dumont at Nashville. They succeeded in cutting off 75 Col. Lester's scouts yesterday morning near Nashville. Gen. Boyle telegraphed here last night for reinforcements.

The left wing of the 60th regiment was sent to him this morning. The right wing will follow soon.

T. A. Goodwin, Esq., Allotment Commissioner, arrived here from General Halleck's army yesterday, with one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, for the families of volunteers.

Col. Stone has been sent to Cumberland Ford with means and instructions to purchase supplies, food and necessary articles for the comfort of the 40th Indiana regiment until authority can be obtained for their removal to Lexington. The President has again been appealed to in their behalf. Gen. Buell has promised to inquire into their condition.

(Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.)

Davis' gunboats and the rebels engaged Montgomery's rebel gunboats this morning. We sunk, burned, captured and exploded seven; one skidded down the river, two rams pursuing, and will capture her. We captured five transports—Victoria, Acania, Hill, Kentucky and New National—and two wharves.

Our rams are a big success. They went right in ahead of the gunboats and sunk two rebel gunboats, and scalding with hot water all at the ports.

Memphis was surrendered to Com. Davis. Col. Fitch is in charge of the city. All quiet.

Jeff. Thompson, with three hundred men, effectually fired at our gunboats from the shore. Jeff and Montgomery escaped.

and are then to be paid for and sent out of the State by the aid of the Government, under resolution of Congress.

Sec. 3. All persons born after January 1st, 1862, to be registered.

Sec. 4. No slaves to be brought into the State after the ordinance takes effect.

Sec. 5. The whole ordinance to be submitted to a vote by the regular election, 1864, and to take effect only if it receives a majority of the popular vote.

Mr. Breckinridge argued the merits of his bill at length, claiming that it was the only measure at all likely to quiet the agitation now rapidly growing in our State. All men agreed that slavery was doomed in the State, that Secession had ruined it, and it only remained for us to determine whether wise, careful and conservative men will take hold of the subject as a political question, or leave it to be dealt with by radicals.

Pass this ordinance, and there will be nothing left to build up radical men

